NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

JAPAN NOT SATISFIED.

CHINA'S TEMPORIZING POLICY SHARPLY REBUKED.

NO FURTHER PEACE PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED CREDITED AMBASSADOR-MARSHAL YA-MAGATA ON THE SICK LIST-COLONEL VON HANNEKEN RAISING A GHIN-

ESE ARMY 100,000 STRONG.

Tokio, Dec. 4.-Japan has informed China that no further peace proposals will be considered unless made by a regularly accredited Ambassador from the Chinese Court. At the same time Japan inds China that it is not Japan, but China that is suing for peace. Japan is dissatisfied oth China's temperizing policy, and asserts that she is seeking concessions in advance of a formal

conference looking to a settlement. todon, Dec. 4 .- A dispatch to the Central Ness from Tokio says a report to which much e is given is current there to the effect that Field-Marshal Yamagata, commander of the Japanese Army, is so seriously indisposed that it has been decided to be necessary for him to go upon the sick list, and one of the court chambertains has started for the front with a message from the Emperor. Lieutenant-General Nodzu, the dispatch also says, has been promoted to be a general, and will at once assume command of the First Japanese army. Captain Miura has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Yamoshiro, and the former harbor-master at Sa-Sa-Bo has been made Governor of Port Arthur.

A Central News dispatch from Che-Foo says that Commissioner Dietering, who returned on Sunday from Japan, repeated in an interview together the statements he made on Monday, that he

Sunday from Japan, repeated in an interview to-day the statements he made on Monday, that he was empowered to negotiate for peace with Japan, in the name of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, and that he was recalled because the negotiations for peace had passed into the hands of the American Ministers to Japan and

nissioner Dietering added that Colonel von Hanneken, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chi-aces forces, is raising 100,000 soldiers, to be of-feered entirely by Europeans, mostly Germans. Some of these officers have already arrived and others are on the way to China

Some of these officers have already arrived and others are on the way to China.

Seven thousand soldiers have been ordered to reinforce Tung-Chow, fifty miles west of Che-Foo, and are being supplied from Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai and the British steamer Guy Mannering is inding there from Hamburg war material valued at £175,000.

Washington, Dec. 4.-The special cable disnatch to the United Press from Tokio, giving the present status of the peace negotiations between China and Japan was snown to well-informed mats here. They regard it as clearly show ing that there was no truth in the so-called semi-

ing that there was no truth in the so-called semiofficial announcement, purporting to have come
from Yokohama, that Japan was willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces
as a condition for terminating the war without
further delay, and that the demands were to be
increased if hostilities were prolonged.

Statements similar to these have appeared in
the Japanese newspapers for some time past, but
they are given merely as the opinions of the
writers as to what Japan should insist upon. The
authentic news now at hand shows that the negotiations have gone no further than an insistence by Japan upon the condition that the Chinese Government shall send an Ambassador to
Tokio to make overtures. This information is
credited by the officials of the Japanese Legation eence by Japan upon the condition that the Christonese Government shall send an Ambassador to Tokio to make overtures. This information is credited by the officials of the Japanese Legation here, who have for some time been of the opinion that the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to sue for peace would be the first move in that direction which would be acceptable to the Japanese Government and people. As the case now stands, China appears to be sparring for time before committing herself to any conditions looking to a cessation of hostilities, but Japan holds to her first proposition that nothing shall be done until a Chinese Ambassador comes in person to Tokio. In the mean time Moukden, and possibly Peking also, may fall into the hands of the bictorious Japanese armies. us Japanese armies.

FRANCE SAID TO COVET FORMOSA. HE WANTS A SHARE OF THE SPOILS IF CHINA IS DISMEMBERED.

London, Dec. 4 .- "The Standard's" Paris corre pondent says that it is rumored in French diplo matte circles that France means to have a share If the Powers seize territory in the event of the disruption of China. It is supposed that she towers Formosa, which Admiral Courbet block-aded in 1884, occupying Kelung and the mines in the neighborhood. It is doubtful whether she will allow Japan or any other Power to seize

Pormosa.

It is understood in Paris, he says, that the Japanese have set their hearts upon signing a treaty of peace in Peking. The Japanese Minister to France recently said that Japan meant to have a Treaty of Peking, as Europeans had a treaty of Paris.

RESTORING ORDER IN COREA. 100ROUS MEASURES TAKEN BY COUNT INOUYE-

THE TONGHAKS DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSS. London, Dec. 4 .- A dispatch from Seoul, Corea, dated December 3, says that Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister, is taking vigorous measures to restore internal order. Radical changes are being made in the Departments of the Interior,
Justice and Education.

A combined force of Japanese and Coreans was
converted by starting the Asset and marghed

conveyed by steamer to Asan, and marched thence to Konji to attack the Tonghaks. This force routed thousands of Tonghaks and killed a large number.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY. THE REV. W. J. HALL CONTRACTED HIS FATAL DISEASE IN HIS DEVOTED WORK ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

A table dispatch was received at the Methodist Economic Mission rooms, Fifth-ave, and Twentieth-st, on Saturday, announcing the death of the Rev. W. J. Hall, M. D., at Seoul, Corea, from typhus ever. Dr. Hall was a native of Kingston, Ontario, where he was born thirty-two years ago. He studied at Queen's University there, and after being studied at Queen's University there, and after being graduated was a student at Dr. George D. Dowkoutt's Medical Mission School in this city. Later he became a medical missionary among the tenement-houses on the East Side, and subsequently, on ment-houses on the East Side, and subsequently, on section church in Madison-st. There he also preached the poor on Sundays and on Wedneaday evenings, and meanwhile he was constantly active in ministering to the sick. In 1891 he married Miss Rosetta tering to the sick. In 1891 he married Miss Rosetta tering to the sick. In 1891 he married Miss Rosetta tering to the sick. In 1891 he married on a mission to Corea, under appointment from the Methodist Church. Their work there was pursued under many difficulties, owing to native opposition, but was at last successful.

On the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, Dr. Hall identified himself with medical missionary work on the battlefield. He was from least on the field of Ping-Yang, and it was doubties owing to his services and his hardships there that he contracted the disease from which he died. He was an enthustast in everything he undertook, and his friends at home deplore the loss of so useful a missionary at the very threshold of what promised to be a career of great usefulness to humanity and to the Christian Church.

AN OFFER OF FUNDS TO CHINA. ondon, Dec. 4.—The Central News says that the money which the treaty Powers are likely to allow Japan to claim as indemnity has been extred to China, on the basis of a 4½ per cent and loan, secured by the uncharged revenues of the treaty ports.

OLA RECEIVED BY QUEEN MARGARET. Nome, Dec. 4.—Queen Margaret gave an audience to Emile Zola, the French novelist, keeping a convergation with him for three-quarters of a hour. Zola afterward expressed surprise at the mean's crudition, and delight to find that she was acquainted with all his works.

TO OPPOSE THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL. Berlin, Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Agrarian sambers of the Reichstag to-day it was resolved to support the Anti-Socialist bill.

GREAT STORM RAGING AT TRIESTE. Trieste, Dec. 4—A violent storm has been raging the for two days, putting a complete stop to triestion. Many accidents have occurred in the The Government steamer Miramar, with

the Empress on board, put out to sea in the teeth of the gale, but was compelled to seek refuge at Pola, after battling with the storm for twenty-four hours.

SETTLING THE BLUEFIELDS DISPUTE. NICARAGUA'S ENVOY IN ENGLAND TO ASK FOR REVISION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A MINIS-TER TO HIS COUNTRY.

London, Dec. 4.-General Barrios, special envoy of the Government of Nicaragua to Great Britain for the settlement of the dispute regarding the Mos-Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the appointment of a British Minister to Nicaragua Instead of a Consul. He will also ask for some revision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. In his intercourse with the Foreign Office General Barrios argues that the arrest and expulsion from Nicaragua of Edwin S. Hatch, British Consul at Bluefields, cannot be discusseed as a violation of the privileges of a diplomatic agent, as Mr. Hatch had not received his exequatur from the Nicaraguan Government.

HAS DUNRAVEN SENT A CHALLENGE? A LETTER OFFERING TO RACE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS BELIEVED TO HAVE

BEEN FORWARDED. London, Dec. 4 .- A representative of the United Press questioned an intimate friend of Lord Dunraven to-day concerning the report that Lord Dunraven had already forwarded to the New-York Yacht Club a challenge for the America's Cup. Lord Dunraven's friend appeared not to be aware that a challenge had been sent, but admitted that a letter might have been sent with the view of gaining deed of gift. This letter, under certain conditions, tain that if a challenge were sent it would not hold good unless the Cup Committee granted the two conditions imposed by Lord Dunrayen. One of these conditions is that the race shall be sailed on terms identical with those in the Vigilant-Valkyrie contests; the other is that it shall be sailed earlier than October. He believed that after the letter announcing the Cup Committee's decision had been received by the Royal Yacht Squadron a letter had been sent to J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, offering to challenge for the Cup on the conditions named.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH GOOD. EXPECTED AT FRIEDRICHSRUH ON MONDAY-COUNT HERBERT REPUBLATES AN INTERVIEW.

Berlin, Dec. 4 .- Prince Bismarck is expected to reach Friedrichsruh on December 10, panied by Drs. Schweninger and Chrysander and his family. He sleeps well and appears to be in Count Herbert Bismarck to-day informed a rep

interview printed in "The London Pall Mall Gazette vention. In the alleged interview Count Herbert was quoted as saying that his father had no organic disease, but that his frame was weakened, especially by his hardest trials, which had occurred within the last four years, and that he could not last much longer. Premier von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Count Herbert was also credited with saying, is a perfect gentleman, but there are factors near him which prevent a cordial intimacy. Some one, Count Herbert said, addressed him at a hotel, but he made no reply to the would-be interviewer, whom he recognized as a man who three years before had been discharged from an American journal for inventing an interview at Wieshaden with M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister. was quoted as saying that his father had no or

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN ATHENS. GREAT SUFFERINGS IN THEIR LONG WANDER-INGS-CLERGYMEN ASKED TO HELP THE CAUSE.

London, Dec. 4 -- A dispatch from Athens says that twenty Armenian refugees have arrived there in a iestitute condition, and are being lodged at the expense of local Armenians, who are themselves ex tremely poor. The refugees suffered greatly during their long wanderings. They embarked at Trebisond in a Greek coaster, which had to call at Constantinople and Smyrna on the voyage. While in stantinople and Smyrna on the voyage. While those ports the captain concealed the refugees in the hold and bunkers, fearing that the Turkish police would search the vessel.

The Armenian Society of London has sent circulars to clergymen of all denominations, asking them to attend the meeting called for December 17 to protest against the atroctiles in Armenia, and calling upon the Government to force Turkey to institute vectories.

ROBERT P. PORTER ON THE CENSUS. THE UNITED STATES SYSTEM ANALYZED IN AN ADDRESS REPORE THE STATISTICAL

SOCIETY OF LONDON. addressed the Statistical Society this evening on the eleventh census of the United States. He rehearsed statistics of the census, and said that if the present check to immigration continued, a further decrease in the rate of increase of population would be revealed in 1999. He analyzed the American census system, and said its weakness lay in the fact that it was not permanent, each succeeding census being taken by entirely different hands. This danger and disadvantage would increase as the country grew, and the time would come when it would break down of its own weight. He advocated greater simplicity in the method of work and an international schedule for population returns. One of the most striking features of the eleventh census, he said, was the result of the eleventh census, he said, was the result of the inquiry as to the relation of the individual to mortgage indebtedness and increase of farm tenancy. One result deserved special attention, namely, the increase of farm value compared with farm encumbrance by States and Territories. The facts showed that in many cases the increase in the value of land wheel out both debt and interest. The increase in value of the average farm per acre in ten years was enough to offset 433 percentage of interest, of 19.81 percentage of principal and interest.

AMNESTY PROCLAIMED IN VENEZUELA. Washington, Dec. 4.-Venezuela's political troubles have ended, according to the following dispatch, received by Senor Andrado, the Venezuelan Minis-

received by Senor Andrado, the Venezuelan Millister in Washington, from Senor Nuñez, Venezuelan Minister of the Interior:

Caracas, Dec. 3.—An amnesty has been enacted by the Government. Political prisoners are at liberty. The peace is firm and solid. General Crespo is strongest; confidence is complete; business is active, and the coffee crop excellent.

This is good news from Venezuela, and it is to be hoped that it will be confirmed on the arrival here of the next steamer from La Guayra. As to the amnesty proclaimed by President Crespo, there can hardly be any doubt, since it is a fact, and not can hardly be any doubt, since it is a fact, and het mere political conjecture, transmitted by the Venezuelan Secretary of the Interior. He does not state, however, whether the Presidents and other exiles are included in that amnesty, which may apply only to political adversaries actually imprisoned. Nevertheless, General Crespo is to be congratulated upon his liberal measure, even if it is not of a general character. In regard to the sweeping assertions of Minister Nufiez, that absosweeping assertions of Minister Nuñez, that absolute tranquillity, prosperity and "confidence" prevail in Venezuela, they would be most satisfactory if no drawback were tacked to them. These assurances are given by an official who is personally interested in the question, and who may imitate, for instance, the Ministers of Balmaceda in Chil, who telegraphed to all parts of the world that the insurrection was already crushed on the eve of the success of the revolutionary Junta. The fact is that since the overthrow it 1883 of General Guzman Blanco, the "illustre Americano," who had maintained Venezuela in peace and prosperity for the many years during which he ruled with a firm hand, the country has never ceased to be in political throse. No less than three Presidents—Anduza Palacio, Rojas Paul and Crespo—succeeded each other within the space of three years, and revolutionary movements had become chronic in the country.

London, Dec. 4.—The American ship Mary L. Stone, Capitain Gould, which sailed from New-York on July 7 for Shanghai, is reported to have been lost at sea.

De Groot & Peck, of this city, owners of the ship Mary L. Stone, said yesterday that the Stone was wrecked on the east coast of Formosa. She will wrecked on the east coast of Formosa. She will prove a total loss. The officers and crew, twenty men all told, were saved. The ship carried 475,000 gallons of case oil, shipped by the Standard Oil Company. The lost vessel was built at Bath, Me., in 1874, and was of 1,420 tons register.

DEATH OF VICTORIA VOKES. London, Dec. 4.-Victoria Vokes, the actress,

Victoria Vokes was a sister of Rosina Vokes, the well-known actress, who died recently. She has appeared frequently in this country, but never at-tained the celebrity of her sister.

LEON ABBETT DEAD.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY PASSES AWAY.

TAKEN SEVERELY ILL ON THANKSGIVING DAY

Leon Abbett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and twice Governor of the State, sey-ave, and Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Judge Abbett had for a number of years suffered from diabetes and catarrh of the stomach, and for more than a year his health had been very delicate. On Thanksgiving Day he became so ill that he was unable to leave the house, and that day he remained in bed and sent for Dr. John D. McGill, Surgeon-General of New-Jersey. Dr. Mc-Gill attended the sick man. On Monday the doctor found Judge Abbett's condition so serious that Ball, of New-York. Judge Abbett consented and it was arranged for the consultation to take place yesterday afternoon. Pa'ore the hour appointed



for it arrived the Judge was dead. When it became known that the end was rapidly approachng, B. Frank Abbett, of Trenton, and Edwin L. Abbett, of New-York, brothers of the sick man, were telegraphed for, and they hastened to the Judge's home. B. Frank Abbett arrived just a with the dying man were his daughter, Mrs. Andrew J. Post; his son, Leon, jr., and his sisterin-law, Mrs. Mary Dodd. Immediately after Judge Abbett's death B. Frank Abbett returned to Trenton to break the news to his mother, who Leon Abbett was born in Philadelphia on Octo-

ber 8, 1836. His father was Ezekiel Abbett, a descendant of an old Quaker family. His mother was Sarah Howell, of Mauricetown, Cumberland County, N. J. Ezekiel Abbett was a journeyman hatter. His earnings were small, but he succeeded in giving his sons a good common-school education. Leon Abbett fared a little better than course in the High School in Philadelphia in 1888. Soon afterward he entered the law office of John W. Ashmead. As soon as he became of age he was admitted to the bar and becan the practice of law. On October 8, 1862, he married Miss Mary Briggs, of Philadelphia, and not long afterward he began to practise law in Hoboken, where he took up his residence. He also formed a partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of this city, which leads force than a quarter of a century. took up his residence. He associated the self-ship with William J. A. Fuller, of this city which lasted more than a quarter of a century.

when Mr Fuller died.

Leon Abbett was a Democrat, and he entered politics almost as soon as he opened an office in Hoboken. In 1863 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of that city. In 1864 he was elected a member of the New-Jersey Assembly from Hoboken, and was re-elected the following year. It was at this time that he moved to Jersey City, where he had lived ever since then. In 1864, when Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a prominent part in the debate, and created a favorable impression with the Democratic leaders in the State. In 1868 he was returned to the Assembly from the 1st District. Jersey City, and was chosen Speaker of the House. The following year he was returned, and was again made in the State. In 1868 he was returned to the Assembly from the 1st District, Jersey City, and was chosen Speaker of the House. The following year he was returned, and was again made Speaker, and gave great satisfaction to the Democration to members. At this time he was also Corporation Counsel of Bayonne and the town of Union. Mr Abbett had worked hard during these years, and in 1874, feeling the need of rest, he made a brief tour through Europe. While he was abroad the Democratio of Hudson County nominated him for State Senator. He was elected by a majority of 4,240 votes over the Republican candidate. He was appointed Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was chosen one of its secretaries. He cast his vote for Thomas F. Bayard. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected chairman of the New-Jersey delegation. He advocated the nomination of Joel Parker in that convention. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate and made a good presiding officer. Governor McClellan appointed him on the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation.

In 1883 Leon Abbett was elected Governor by

mission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation.

In 1883 Leon Abbett was elected Governor by a majority of 5,502 over Jon than Dixon, the Republican candidate. In 1883 he was again elected Governor, his majority over General E. Burd Grubb, the Republican candidate, being 14,253.

At the National Convention in 1884 Abbett was mentioned as a Presidential possibility. The ambition of his life was t. be a United States Senator, and in 1887 it was believed he would obtain the prize, but a combination was formed and Rufus Blodgett was elected. He was again a candidate for United States Senator in 1892, but he was defeated by James Smith, Jr. Immediately after this defeat Governor Werts appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, which place he held at the time of his death.

The funeral will take place at the late home of the dead man to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. The Rev. George S. Bennett, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, will officiate. The burial will be in the family plot at Greenwood on Friday morning.

STRIKERS MUST NOT INTERFERE.

AN INJUNCTION WILL PREVENT LYNN SHOE-MAKERS FROM PATROLLING BEFORE

BREED'S FACTORY. Salem, Mass., Dec. 4.-After a hearing to-day in the case of Francis W. Breed, the Lynn shoe manufacturer, petitioner for a temporary injunc-tion to restrain his striking workmen and the secretaries of the Lasters', Cutters', Heelmakers' and retaries of the Lasters. Cutters, Heelmakers and Edgemakers unions from maintaining a patrol in front of his factory, and from interfering with his employes, Judge Rond said he would grant his injunction, but would decide on the form later.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO STEAL.

Chicago, Dec. 4.-Mark Schwartz and Seymour Schwartz, president and secretary of the Schwartz Iron and Metal Company, and Barnett Graff, head of the Graff Contracting Company, were arrested of the Graff Contracting Company, were arrested this afternoon, charged with conspiring to steal. According to the statements of the attorneys for the prosecution, the accused men have been systematically robbing the Columbian Intramural Railroad, a feature of the late World's Fair, through collusion with W. S. Malone, who was in charge of the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park. The defendants are said to have secured several thousand dollars' worth of material which they never paid for. The exact amount is unknown. The trustees of the Columbian road are Jesse and Isaac Seligman, the New-York bankers.

PHOUGHT TO BE THE WORK OF "FIRE BUGS." Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 4.-The coal breaker owned by the Annora Coal Company at Laffin was burned early this morning. It was valued at \$50,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The colliery was not long ago leased by Reese G. Brookes, of Scranton. The wages of the men had been recured recently, and the theory is advanced that the fire was the work of disaffected employes. Tingley, Iowa, Dec. 4.—The business part of Tingley was burned to the ground last night. Fourteen business buildings were destroyed. The loss will probably reach \$25,000, partly insured. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. wined by the Annora Coal Company at Laffin was

CUT BY "SILVER DOLLAR." A BIG FIRE IN BROADWAY. HEAVY BLOWS FOR ANDREWS

THE NOTORIOUS SMITH ATTACKS A RIVAL BARROOM-KEEPER.

HE HAD AN OLD GRUDGE AGAINST A. J. GLOI-STEIN AND WENT TO HIS PLACE WELL

THE PROPRIETOR WITH A KNIFE AND BREAKS CONSIDER-ABLE GLASSWARE-TAKEN INTO

CUSTODY.

C. S. Smith, better known as "Sliver Dollar Smith, Tammany Alderman from the Hild District, but defeated for re-election on November by Christian Goetz, Republican, must have grown envious of the reputation won by his Wigwam brother, Police Justice "Paddy" Divver, as barroom brawler and tough. At an early hour yesterday morning "Silver Dollar" got "roaring drunk" at his own gin mill, at No. 64 Essex-st., and remembered that he had an old score to set tle with another rumseller, named August J. Gloistein, whom he regarded as a business rival. Shortly before Election Day, while making his canvass for re-election, Smith having learned that Gloistein was supporting Goetz, attacked Gloistein in the Essex Market Police Court and kicked him in the side. The affair was smoothed ever, but "Silver Dollar's" resentment against Gloistein still rankled in his manly breast.

"Silver Dollar" drank heavily on Monday night and before 2 a. m. yesterday he had reached a frame of mind which made the "licking" of some body necessary to his perfect enjoyment of life, Recalling his trouble with Gloistein, he started for the latter's place not far off, at No. 354 Grandst. Gloistein, who lives over his rumshop with his family, was about going to bed when Smith reached there with a choice collection of drunken bauch. Drinks were ordered all round, but the bartender, John Duyster, did not serve them outck enough to suit "Silver Dollar," and he bequick enough to suit "Silver Dollar," and he be-gan to havi for Gioistein, emphasizing his de-mand that the proprietor appear by hurling a water pitcher and several cuspidors at the bar-

tender's head in quick succession.
Smith's missiles missed their mark, but their execution among the battles and glassware back of the bar was terrific. GOES FOR HIM WITH A KNIFE

Hearing the disturbance and the smashing of glassware, Gloistein came hastily upon the scene, not stopping to put on again his coat. waistcoat or shirt. He found that Smith had demolished half the outfit of the bar and was threatening Duyster with obliteration. On see-

demolished half the outfit of the bar and was threatening Duyster with obliteration. On seeig Gloistein, Smith shouted: "Here's the _____," and producing a knife with a two and a half inch biade, made a savage assault on the proprietor. Gloistein ran behind the bar, followed by Smith. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Gloistein succeeded in getting possession of the knife, but not until his hand had been hadly cut and one of the arteries severed.

Believing that "Silver Dollar" meant to kill him, Gloistein ran out on the sidewalk. Seeing that Gloistein had eluded him, Smith picked up a quarter beercask and hurled it through Gloistein's plate-glass window into the liquorshop. Knowing Smith's "pull" at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station, Gloistein believed that it would do him no good to go there for assistance, so he hurried to Police Headquarters. A cab was called, and a policeman was sent back with him to the scene of action, where Smith had continued to raise a series of "rows," among other things declaring his intention of murdering Mrs. Gloistein if he was foiled in his original purpose of ending Gloistein's life. Smith was arrested and taken to the police station, where he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody until 10 o'clock, when he was tout the coustody and the coustod of the co of ending Gloistein's life. Simin was account and taken to the police station, where he was kept in custody until 10 o'clock, when he was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court for felonious assault. Emanuel M. Friend appeared as his counsel. Police Justice Simms set down the case for Friday at 2 p. m., and Smith was the case for Friday at 2 p. m., and Smith was the case for Friday at 2 p. m., and Smith was Smith's felonious assaum, as his counsel. Police Justice Simons as his counsel. Police Justice Simons the case for Friday at 2 p. m., and Smith was released in \$2.000 hall. Martin Engel was Smith's bondsman.

Smith continued yesterday to bluster about what he would do to Gloistein if he pressed the what he would do to Holistein with offers of settle-

After Gloistein had his injured hand dressed he of the damages. He figured these at \$300 or \$400.

of the damages. He figured these at \$390 or \$400. He refused all offers of compromise made by Smith's friends, and said that "Silver Dollar" would pay dearly for his spree.

Smith has been in many similar drunken disturbances in the last ten years. At the time of the reorganization of the old Villith District in 1889, "Silver Dollar" attempted to gouge out the eye of Samuel Roberts, one of the election inspectors, who refused to conform to Smith's notions of taking the registration. Smith was arrested, but the case was finally settled and he escaped nunishment.

ASKING ABOUT COL. COIT'S SANITY.

A SENSATION IN THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE OHIO RICT-THE QUESTION PROMPTLY EXCLUDED.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 4 .- A sensation was caused at to-night's session by the attorneys for the prose-cution of Colonel Colt before the Military Court of Inquiry on the Washington Court House rio George W. Sinks, a well-known Columbus banker, seing called to the stand, the first question was "Did you not have Colonel Colt at your house for ome time under treatment for insanity about tw years ago?"

'Not that I know of," answered the surprised witness; but Colonel Bunker, president of the court, at once ruled that no question bearing upon the sanity of Colonel Colt would be permitted, as

it was not the subject of inquiry.

The first witness to-day, Isaac Glazee, of Wash-

The first witness to-day, Isaac Glazee, of Washington Courthouse, testified that he saw Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey in Casey's, but iid not see him when he thought he was drunk. Regimental Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he was with Colonel Coit all the time on the day preceding the rioting, and that he Colonel did not drink anything intoxicating.

B. M. Collins, druggist, said that he saw many soldlers drunk. He saw Colonel Coit offer to fight with his fists any man in the crowd, because a little hoy had hit a soldler when he thought the Colonel was "pretty well boozed." Witness had seen Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey a little time before. The crowd were not disorderly, and two soldlers outside of the courthouse door at the time of the shooting, he believed, could have driven them away. Dr. James Slicott followed in the same line of testimons.

fore. The crowd were not disorderly, and two solders outside of the courthouse door at the time of the shooting, he believed, could have driven them away. Dr. James Slicott followed in the same line of testimons.

The witnesses examined to-day were all summoned by the prosecution, except Surgeon H. M. Taylor. The evidence was severe against Colonel Coit, but was weakened materially by the feeling against the colonel which witnesses showed on the stand. This afternoon Peter Smith, a liquor-dealer, said he saw many soldiers drunk before the rioting, and saw Colonel Coit in a rumshop. A. O. Jones, a farmer, said that a soldier with whom he drank assured him that the soldiers wanted the prisoner lynched, and would not shoot into a mob. Thomas Hillary, a contractor, said he had seen Colonel Coit go repeatedly into a certain liquor store. John Calhoun, a hotel-keeper, said the officers and soldiers who got meals at his hotel called for glasses and talled them from pocket whiskey flasks. James Cook heard Colonel Coit say he had just had a big drink of whiskey at the commissary department and felt better. Edward Jones, a photographer, showed pletures of the Courthouse and jail which he took while the rioting was going on. They did not show large crowds on hand. All these witnesses were from Washington Court House.

N. A. Merchant, living in the country, who had served in the United States Army, thought that Colonel Coit gould easily have dispersed the mob had he kept his soidiers outside of the Courthouse.

Memphis, Dec. 4.-Seventeen men were injured yesterday by a falling scaffold above the rear of the stage of the new Lyceum Theatre, and two of them may die. Just how the scaffold came to fall no one seems to know. It was forty feet above the stage floor, and several men were upon it painting scenery, while others were under it, cleaning the stage floor. Among the injured are:

A. Morris, scenic artist, Chicago, broken arm and leg. Charies Wallace, scene painter, Chicago, head crushed, arm broken and internally injured; will probably die. Joseph Wykaupt, stage carpenter, Chicago, cut on head, arm crushed, ankle broken, internal injuries. John Voorhees, scene painter, Chicago, seriously bruised. Horace Posey, colored, Memphis, arm and leg broken. A. E. Well, colored, Memphis, leg fractured and badly injured internally. E. Abel, colored, Memphis, bruised on breast and arm crushed. leg. Charles Wallace, scene painter, Chicago, head

FIERCE FLAMES CAUSE \$250,000 DAMAGE JUST AT NIGHTFALL.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE D. J. SOLOMON

ING ESCAPES OF THE WOMEN EM-PLOYES-A SECOND BLAZE

A vivid tongue of flame swept upward over the

A BLOCK AWAY.

six-story drygoods building next door to Charles Broadway Rouss's store, at No. 549 Broadway, at o'clock last evening. It shot out from the workrooms of the D. J. Solomon Company, which figured prominently in the law courts a short time ago in connection with the alleged insanity of one of the members of the firm. In five minutes Broadway was in a hubbub, and a second fire occurred two hours later in a business house only a block away. The first fire will cost the insurance companies and the drygoods firms who occupy the building at least \$250,000. The firms affected are Steiner, Davidson & Co., dealers in fans, oil paintings and fancy goods, loss \$190,000; G. Moch & Co., flowers and ostrich feathers, loss \$75,000; L. Simon & Co., feathers, loss \$40,000, and the Popular Neckwear Company (the D. J. Solomon Co.), loss \$40,000. The Popular Neckwear Company is in the hands of a receiver, who is the brother of David J. Solomon, the principal partner. The building belonged to the Mahoney estate, and is damaged to the extent of \$20,000.

There were nearly one hundred women and girls in the building when the fire broke out, and for a while there was a scene of the wildest excitement. There was a man as superintendent in ruption calmly until he heard the building was on When he realized that, he seized his coat and started for the elevator, leaving the twentyfive women behind. They screamed in chorus when they heard that there was a fire on the floor beneath them, and the men had great trouble in quieting them. A dozen were packed into the freight elevator and it went down in a hurry past the burning floor, while others were assisted down the fire escapes into Mercer-st. All escaped safely, but by the time the elevator made its last trip the iron panelling of the shaft on the burning floor had bulged out with the heat so that the elevator with difficulty was squeezed past. zed past. the women were being rescued in the

While the women were being rescued in the rear of the building, the firemen were fighting the fire from the front. Battailon Chiefs McGill and Kelly, who came on the first alarm, ordered a second and third in quick succession, and ten minutes after the fire was discovered there were minutes after the fire was also vered there was discovered there was discovered the fourteen engine companies fighting the flames. Water tower No. 2 was placed in position in Broadway and a stream was turned into the fourth floor. The large volume of water poured in soon had its effect and half an hour afterward. in soon had its effect and half an hour afterward the fire was signalled under control. A seven-story building on the south of the burning structure was badly scorched and the stock of the occupants, H. Wolff & Co., china merchants, was slightly damaged. The fourteen-story building of Charles Broadway Rouss & Co., on the north side of the building, was saved by the prompt and cool action of the employes.

The line of hose laid across Broadway last night blocked the cable cars from the Battery to Houston-st. for over one hour. The passengers of cars Nos. 181 and 33, which were stopped at

Houston-st. for over one hour. The passengers of cars Nos. 151 and 33, which were stopped at Broadway and Spring-st., were drenched to the skin by the bursting of a hose. The jet of water shot out of the rent and spurted through the

shot out of the rent and spurted through the open doors.

Flames partially destroyed the contents of the second and third floors of the six-story iron front building Nos. 131 to 137 Spring-st., at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The second and third floors of No. 131 are occupied by M. Hermann & Co., cloak and waist manufacturers, and the loss, which is fully \$20,000, falls principally on this firm.

Policeman Regan saw sparks first. The reserve fire companies had just been recalled from the fire at No. 547 Broadway, and Regan ran down and intercepted Engine No. 13. Battalion Chief Cash soon arrived with more of the reserves returning from the Broadway fire, and the water-soaked firemen speedily began work. Chief Cash sent out a third alarm, as the building was full of costly imported silks and velvets. The flames had gained a foothold on the third floor, but was put out inside of half an hour.

Stewart, Howe & May, manufacturers of dress facings, on the fourth floor, and the American Embroidery Company, on the fifth floor, suffered slight losses from the smoke. The cause of the fire is not known. fire is not known.

DAMAGING FLAMES IN BELLEVILLE, N. J. A destructive fire at Belleville, N. J., caused a loss nearly \$60,000 early last night. Shortly o'clock flames were discovered in the large factory of Philip Hogan, in Iborn-st. The local firemen were of Philip Hogan, in Iborn-st. The local firemen were unable to stop the flames which swept through the three-story frame building, completely destroying it with the stock and machinery, causing a loss of \$40,000. It was partly insured. The flames threatened the Neveld Boat clubhouse, which, however, was saved by great exertion. Two adjoining dwelings, occupied by J. A. Watson and George Place, were destroyed, the loss being \$5,000 on each. A large handsome barn of President John Eastwood, of the Dewitt Wire Works, was next destroyed, and his home was also damaged. Engine No. 9 was sent from Newark to assist the three companies of Belleville firemen, who got the fire under control.

A CHURCH AND A THEATRE BURNED. Omaha, Dec. 4.-Fire, originating in a gasoline explosion early this morning, destroyed the Exposition Building, the Fifteenth Street Theatre and the First Baptist Church, the loss aggregating about \$90,000.

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR CEITICISED.

DR. EMMET SAYS HIS UTTERANCES ON THE IRISH

FLAG ARE THOSE OF AN IGNORAMUS. There was a lively neeting of the Irish National Federation of America last night at Cooper Union Federation of America last night at Cooper Chlon to take action in regard to the statements made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur in his Thanksgiving sermon, in which, among other remarks on the Irish, he denounced their flag as a "green rag." Among the speakers were John Byrne, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Patrick Gleason and Patrick Logan, Dr. Eminet, Patrick Gleason and Patrick Logan. Dr. Eminet said he considered the utterances of Dr. MacArthur those "of an ignoramus." Resolutions were adopted, arraigning Dr. MacArthur as "a wil-ful and deliberate falsifier of the plain facts of history, and as a man who seeks notoriety rather than the advancement of truth."

HAD BEEN MISSING FOR EIGHT YEARS.

MRS. HARTSIG'S FAMILY THOUGHT HER DEAD, BUT SHE RETURNED TO FIND HER HUSBAND REMARRIED-HER STRANGE STORY.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Pereis Anna Hartsig, sup-posed to have been buried for the last eight years in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, appeared in the office of her son in the Security Building, this city.

two weeks ago.

According to the story of her son, Lewis W.

Hartsig, his mother, after escaping from the insane asylum at Pontiac. Mich., returned to their home in Detroit eight years ago. While prepara-tions were being made for her return to the asylum she fled from the house, and that was the last seen of her until two weeks ago. The body of a woman was found on the tracks of the Detroit, Milwaukee and Northern Railway soon after her disappearance, and was identified as that of Mrs. Hartsig by her relatives, and was buried in the family lot in Detroit.

Mrs. Hartsig says she went by the night train to Benton Harbor, Mich., and was taken in charge by the police and sent to a sanitarium, where she stayed twelve months. Her reason was restored, but her mind was a blank as to the past. She came to Chicago and secured a situation as nurse in Evanston, where she has since lived. She says that two weeks ago she was reading a newspaper, and, happening to see a paragraph stating that E. A. Hartsig had been indicted on a charge of forgery, she at once went to the Criminal Court. The sight of the name seemed to clear her mind, and she distinctly remembered her past. Her son was not at the county jail, but was found by his mother in his office.

Jonas E. Hartsig, husband of Mrs. Hartsig, believing his wife dead, married a second time three years ago, and for the last year has been living in Chicago. He has one daughter by the second marriage. Mrs. Hartsig is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Dowe, at Savannah, Ill. Mrs. Dowe, after the supposed burial of her daughter, could not believe her dead, and offered a reward of \$1,000 for information of the missing woman. Mrs. Hartsig has told her sons that she will secure a divorce from her husband. but her mind was a blank as to the past.

THEY FAIRLY STAGGER HIM

A TAMMANY COMRADE SWEARS HIS TESTIMONY IS FALSE.

HUMILIATION AND DISMAY THE RESULT OF TEL HIMSELF - HIS FLIMSY EXPLANATIONS

SEARCHING QUESTIONS CAUSE THE HIS CONTRACTS AND HIS

SATIONAL TESTIMONY. The Lexow Committee had an interesting sileting with William S. Andrews, Tammany Commissioner of Street Cleaning, yesterday. Mr. Andrews appeared as a voluntary witness, eager to deny the recent charge that he had received a bribe of \$500 for giving a license for a notorious disorderly house at Lexington-ave, and Thirtlethst., in 1887, when he was Excise Commi After he had made his denial, he was obliged to submit to a cross-examination by John W. Goff. and before the examination was finished he was

placed in a most unenviable position before the

public.

In his attempt to justify his action in granting a license for the sale of liquor in a disorderly place, the witness declared that August L. Lewis, had appeared before the Board of Excise and had declared his intentions to make the place respectable. Lewis, the man who on Monday confessed that he had committed perjury in swearing to the proprietorship of the place, delared that he had made no such statements and had never seen Mr. Andrews before, Mr. Andrews swore that Lewis had been vouched for by Andrew J. White, now Commissioner of Docks and formerly Police Justice. Mr. White went on the witness stand and made oath that he never had vouched for Lewis and never had interested himself in the license which was given to Lewis. After receiving such a kick, when he was down, by another Tammany officeholder Mr. Andrews could only say that one of them was lying. He continued to deny that ne had used Mr. White's name in an attempt to cover a corrupt transaction.

Mr. Andrews was questioned about a small ac count which he has kept in the Lincoln Bank. and about his method of indorsing the account over to a friend, and he admitted that he was obliged to use that method because there were judgments against him and his creditors would be after his money if he did not keep it beyond their reach. He admitted that he had borrowed \$1,000 in cash from George W. Plunkitt, without giving a note for the money, and that Plunkitt's stable buildings have been leased to the city for the use of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Mr. Goff intimated that Mr. Andrews had been an agent for some of the big breweries when he was an Excise Commissioner, and, while the witness would not admit that he had prostituted a public office in that manner, he did admit that he had borrowed \$1,000 from Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. He was led to admit also that he owed some thousands of dollars to Postmaster Dayton and that Mr. Dayton had aided in his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The questions of Mr. Goff in that connection indicated a belief that Mr. Dayton had wanted to get Mr. Andrews in a place where he would be able to pay some of his debts.

The conduct of Mr. Andrews as the receiver for a furniture company in Brooklyn was inquired into, and the witness admitted that he had been a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail for three weeks for contempt of court, in failing to follow orders in the method of performing his duties as receiver. He denied that he had been put in I for falling to account for money which he had held as receiver.

At length Mr. Andrews was compelled to admit that he had been sued by the daughter of an old Union soldier, for pension money which he had collected as a pension attorney. His excuse for failing to pay over a large part of the pension money which he had collected was that he had a claim for expenses in the support of the old soldier. Mr. Goff called attention to the fact that Mr. Andrews was wearing the button of the Loyal Legion in the lapel of his coat at the time he made the admission.

There were other witnesses before the committee yesterday, but their testimony was not important. The investigation of the Police Department will be continued by the committee to-day.

For details of the day's proceedings see page 12 old Union soldier, for pension money which he

For details of the day's proceedings see page 12.

A LONGER SPAN PRACTICABLE.

EXPERTS REPORT IN FAVOR OF A NORTH RIVER BRIDGE OF 3,200 FEET BETWEEN TOWERS.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 4 .- Captain W. H. Bixby, who, with Colonel Raymond and Lieutenant Burr, was appointed in October by the Secretary of War to determine the greatest practicable

of War to determine the greatest practicable length of a span for a suspension bridge, says that the report has been forwarded to the department. It contains the statement that it is not only possible, but practicable, to build a sixtrack suspension bridge, with a span of 3,200 feet, at a cost of \$23,000,000.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company engineers say that 1,700 feet is the longest practicable span, and that to span the North River at 4,335 feet would be impossible. Captain Bixby says the amount of traffic which the \$23,000,000 bridge suggested could accommodate would warrant the expense of its construction.

REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED.

In the city election at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday the entire Republican ticket was elected. The successful candidates are: Mayor, A. Gilbert; treasurer. Alexander Titsworth; assessor, J. A. Hub-bard; Counci.men, W. H. More, C. J. Fisk, S. A. Gunia and W. S. Eze.

HE TIED HIS ESTATE UP FOR 100 YEARS, Providence, Dec. 4.-The will of Judge Eli Aylesworth, which has been under contest for the last two months, was to-day admitted to probate in the Municipal Court in this city. Judge Aylesworth left an estate valued at about \$500,000, and he tied it up for 100 years. The contest will be resumed in the higher courts, to which an appeal his been

TILLMAN'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT AS GOVERNOR Columbia, S. C., Dec. 4 (Special).-The last official act of Governor Tillman to-day was the pardon of young Thomas E. Watts, of Camden, the man who shot and killed young Bethune about eighteen months ago, for the wronging of Watta's eighteen months ago. for the sister. The case has created widespread interest. The jury recommended the pardon. Hundreds of petitioners from all classes (f. life, including all the State officers, did the same, and a petition was presented, signed by hundreds of women in Kerpersented.

A WOMAN FATALLY SURNED.

Emma McGowan, forty-one years old, of No. 38
West Nineteenth-st., was fatally burned at her
home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. McGowan lives on
the top floor with her husband and three children.
She went to the cellar about 3 o'clock with a
lighted candle, to get some wood, and a moment
later ran screaming upstairs with her clothes
ablaze, and burst into the butcher-shop of Louis Steingerwald, through a door opening into the hallway. Steingerwald picked up a heavy pea jacket and enveloped the woman, badly burning his

hands as he did so.

After the fiames had been put out, Policeman Madden came in and rang for an ambulance. The surgeon said the woman was undoubtedly fatally burned. Steingerwald's hands will be useless for several weeks.